D

Database

Predict: Predict documentation objects of type database document a collection of physical and/or logical files. The way files are collected to form an object of type database depends on the type of database documented.

Dataspace

Predict: Predict documentation objects of type dataspace document DB2 tablespaces and SQL/DS DBspaces.

Data control language (DCL)

See DCL.

Data definition object

Predict: External objects created with generation functions, for example definitions for the Adabas compression utility, COBOL copy code, data definition modules (DDMs), DB2 databases, verification rules.

See the section Generation in the External Objects in Predict documentation for a complete list of external objects that can be generated.

Data definition language

See DDL.

Data definition module (DDM)

See DDM.

Data dictionary object

Predict: See Object.

DB = Database

DBA = Database administrator

DBCS = Double-byte character set

A character set where each character is represented by two bytes. This set is typically used to represent symbols of languages (for example, Chinese and Japanese) which need more codes than available with single-byte character sets (SBCS).

DBD = database description

DL/1: A description of the physical characteristics of a DL/I database. It defines the structure, segment keys, physical organization, names, access method, devices and other details of the database.*

DBID = database identification

The database number.

DB2 = DATABASE 2

A relational database management system in which data is presented to the user in the form of tables. It can be accessed by a CICS application programs issuing SQL requests.*

DCL = data control language /DIGITAL Command Language

SQL: Data control language handles data security aspects by providing statements for granting and revoking privileges.

Open VMS: DIGITAL Command Language (trademark of the COMPAC Computer Corporation) handles operating system instructions in Open VMS environments.

DCOM = distributed component object model

A component technology invented by Microsoft which allows objects on different computers to communicate through common protocols, including Internet and Web-based protocols. DCOM extends COM to a distributed component software model which specifies how software components interact in a distributed environment.

With EntireX DCOM and NaturalX, Software AG has made the DCOM technology available on UNIX and mainframe platforms.

DCSS = discontiguous shared segment

CMS: An area of virtual storage outside the address range of a virtual machine. It can contain read-only data or reentrant code. It connects discontiguous segments to a virtual machine's address space so programs can be fetched.*

DDL = data definition language

Used to create, modify and delete SQL data structures.

DDM = data definition module

A logical definition of a physical database file referenced by Natural programming objects. DDMs contain information on the individual fields of the file relevant for their use within programming objects. On the mainframe, DDMs are stored in FDIC and under open systems they are stored in FUSER in the relevant library. For information on DDM structure, see the section Database Access in the Natural Programming Guide.

Mainframe: See the topic Natural SYSDDM utility in the Natural Utilities for Mainframes documentation.

Windows: See the section DDM Editor in the User's Guide. GoTo

UNIX/Open VMS: See the section DDM Services in the User's Guide.

Predict: See the sections Data Definition Module (in Generation of External Objects,)and Incorporating Natural DDMs, both under External Objects in the Predict documentation.

Debugger

See Natural Debugger.

Development server file

Database file (at present FDIC on the mainframe) in which application descriptions are physically stored. See Application description.

DIGITAL command language (DCL)

See DCL.

Distributed component object model (DCOM)

See DCOM.

DL/I = Data Language/One

An access method to manipulate hierarchical databases.

DLL = dynamic link library

DML = data manipulation language

A language used to manipulate SQL data structures.

DSECT = dummy control section

DTD = document type definition

Schema specification method for SGML and XML documents. DTDs are either contained in the document or belong to its external subset and are then referenced from within the document's document type declaration per URL. Known DTDs are e.g. DocBook, CML, IBTWSH, and HTML. dtd2html generates HTML documentation for SGML DTDs. For XML, DTDs will be replaced by the new XML Schema specification method.

Dynamic definition

Any definition of Natural variables that is not part of a DEFINE DATA clause.

Dynamic parameter

Assigned by specifying individual parameters and/or an alternative parameter file when starting Natural. Valid for the current Natural session.

Dynamic variable

Open Systems: Using variables with the attribute DYNAMIC, large binary and alphanumeric data structures may be processed in Natural without the need to define a space limit at development time. Dynamic variables are defined without any length. Memory is allocated at execution time either implicitly, when the dynamic variable is used as a target operand or explicitly with an EXPAND statement. Dynamic variables can only be defined in a DEFINE DATA statement. See the topic Large and Dynamic Variables in your Installation and Operations documentation. GoTo

